

Understanding from Mr. Woodbridge that he had obtained considerable numbers of specimens, and *C. incanana* being usually scarce, I wrote for further particulars, which he has now sent, and as they are of much interest I quote them in full.

Mr. Woodbridge says, *in litt.* :

"I got them by beating the lower boughs of Scotch Fir and Juniper bushes in Rothiemurchus Forest, near Aviemore, Inverness-shire last August, and also the preceding August, plentifully. I looked for traces of *S. nutans* (blue-bell), but could not find any. In August I should have expected to have found traces of the seed-heads, but the leaves would have disappeared. I inquired from the people I was staying with whether the English blue-bell was found where I got the insects, which was close by, but they did not appear to know it at all. The whole of the ground under the pine-trees is covered with heather and bilberry and does not look suitable for blue-bell, except in one or two places. The moth is local, but fairly plentiful during the first two weeks in August, close to Coylum Bridge, at the side of the beginning of the path leading on to the Larig Pass to Braemar. It flies, or rather beats out, better at dusk, and when beaten out then flies. If beaten out in the daytime it usually dives into the heather. I have never been to Aviemore in May or June and so do not know what flowers there are then in the place where I took this insect, but I should not think there is much other than bilberry, heather, and cranberry. I should expect that the larvæ feed upon bilberry."

It will be remembered that Mr. E. R. Bankes, in 'Entomologists' Monthly Magazine,' xxxv, p. 105, describes the larvæ of this species from specimens sent to him by Dr. H. H. Corbett from Doncaster; these larvæ feed amongst the flowers of *Scilla nutans*, and Mr. Bankes adds that he learns from Mr. Elisha that from spun-up flowers of *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, collected by himself in a wood in North Kent, he has occasionally bred a few examples of *C. incanana*, together with many of *C. pasivana*.

It seems probable, therefore, that in common with so many species of the group, *C. incanana* is a general feeder.

Youlgreave, South Croydon;
March 31st, 1917.

NEW SPECIES OF GEOMETRIDÆ FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

BY A. E. WILEMAN AND RICHARD SOUTH.

THE four species here described were taken at Haight's Place (7000 ft.), Pauai, in the sub-province of Benguet, Luzon.

Niphonissa luzonensis, sp. n.

♂. Fore wings greyish-brown, finely sprinkled with blackish, and with a rosy flush on terminal area; antemedial line black, slightly expanded on the costa, biangulate below; discoidal spot blackish, almost round; postmedial line blackish, nearly straight, externally clouded with blackish. Hind wings brownish-grey faintly irrorated with dusky, discoidal spot blackish; postmedial line dark brown, tapered towards costa, followed by a slender parallel line.

♀. Fore wings ochreous brown, suffused with darker brown and sparsely sprinkled with blackish; antemedial line as in the male, but rather blacker; postmedial line black, outwardly edged with whitish, costal end near apex; discoidal spot whitish outlined or ringed with black. Hind wings ochreous brown sprinkled with purplish-brown; discoidal spot whitish, ringed with purplish-brown; postmedial band purplish-brown, darker on its inner edge, tapered towards costa. The termen of fore wing in the female is more deeply excised, and the apex rather more produced than in the male.

Expanse, 46 mm.

Four specimens were captured in 1912—one female on November 9th, another on the 30th of that month, and one example of each sex on December 1st.

Allied to *N. albiguttulata*, Bastelberg, and comes between that species and *N. obliquaria*, Moore.

Arichanna nigrolineata, sp. n.

♂. Head and thorax white, collar black, patagia edged with blackish; abdomen white, barred with black, sides tinged with ochreous, ochreous hairs on the terminal segments. Fore wings white, costa marked with black near base, basal line black; antemedial line black, outwardly angled at median nervure, incurved below vein and where it joins a black dash from base on dorsum; medial line black, sinuous, originating in a black spot on the costa, bidentate below cell; discoidal spot black, linear; postmedial line black, sinuous, its inner edge dotted with black on the veins; sub-terminal line black, almost straight, connected with black lunular terminal line by five black bars—three towards apex and two towards tornus; fringes white barred with black. Hind wings white, with black discoidal spot and traces of three transverse lines on the dorsal area; terminal line black, lunular; fringes white, finely barred with black. Underside similar to above, but the markings are not so distinct.

Expanse, 38 mm.

Two male specimens, December 2nd and 3rd, 1912.

Allied to *A. maculata*, Moore (*plagiogramma*, Hampson).

Xandrames postmarginata, sp. n.

♂. Fore wings greyish-brown, mottled with black-brown; antemedial line broad, black, excurved; postmedial line broad, black, sinuous; a very broad, outwardly oblique band lies beyond the post-

medial line; this is flecked with brown towards costa, shaded with brown towards termen, limited on its inner edge to vein 4 by the postmedial line, outwardly edged by a broad black line, which unites with a black blotch on the terminal area; a white tapered streak runs from tornus to the inner edge of white band at vein 3; apical area rather browner than the discal area; fringes white, marked with black beyond the white band. Hind wings fuliginous, broadly bordered with white on terminal area, fringes white. Underside fuliginous, with white markings as on fore wings.

♀. Similar to the male, but the white band of fore wings without brown shading towards tornus.

Expanse, ♂, 86 mm.; ♀, 98 mm.

A female taken on November 7th, 1912, and a male on the 30th of the same month.

Allied to *X. dholaria*, Moore, but distinguished by the broad white bands of the wings.

Sarcinodes luzonensis, sp. n.

♂. Silvery-grey with a faint pinkish tinge, clouded and freckled with pinkish-brown. Fore wings have three oblique transverse lines, the first internally edged with silvery-white and slightly curved; the third, which is also silvery-white on its inner edge, runs to the apex and is parallel with the second, except on the costa; subterminal line wavy, chiefly indicated by white dots on the veins. Hind wings have two parallel brown lines, the inner inclining to black, and the outer edged with silvery-white; subterminal line whitish, wavy; dorsum white from base to first transverse line. Fringes of all wings brown, except on dorsum of hind wings, where they are white. Underside pale brown, suffused with darker and freckled with fuscous; terminal area clouded with rufous brown, becoming orange at tornus; postmedial line dark brown, inwardly oblique to vein 2, thence direct to dorsum, where it appears to join a dark brown antemedial line on the hind wing; beyond the line on each wing is a rather broad dusky shade, which is outwardly limited by a pale crenulate line; subterminal line as on upper side.

Expanse, 58 mm.

Two male specimens captured on December 3rd, 1912.

Very similar to *S. aquilinearia*, Walk., but more rosy in colour, and the transverse lines are rather different in contour. The antennæ are shorter and are pectinated for only two-thirds of their length instead of three-fourths, as in *S. aquilinearia*.

DIPTERA IN DORSETSHIRE.

BY F. H. HAINES, D.P.H., M.R.C.S., etc.

THE following are some of the species of the few Dipterous families indicated, which I note in this neighbourhood:

DIXIDÆ: *Dixa astivalis*, Mg.